REMARKS

The Office Action in the above-identified application has been carefully considered and this amendment has been presented to place this application in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reexamination and reconsideration of this application are respectfully requested.

Claims 59-105 are in the present application. It is submitted that these claims were patentably distinct over the prior art cited by the Examiner, and that these claims were in full compliance with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112. The changes to the claims, as presented herein, are not made for the purpose of patentability within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. sections 101, 102, 103 or 112. Rather, these changes are made simply for clarification and to round out the scope of protection to which Applicants are entitled. Claims 106-123 are canceled.

Claims 59-62, 72-77, 86-90, and 99-105 were rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-2 and 4-22 of U.S. Patent 6,185,687. Claims 106-107 and 110-112 were rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 23-26 of U.S. Patent 6,185,687 in view of U.S. Patent 5,418,853. As noted by the Examiner, a timely filed terminal disclaimer may be used to overcome the provisional double patenting rejections provided the conflicting patent is shown to be commonly owned with the present application. The conflicting '687 patent is commonly owned with the present application. Accordingly, Applicants file herewith a terminal disclaimer to overcome these rejections.

Claims 59-60, 73, 75-77, 86-87, 101, and 103-105 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

as being unpatentable over Kanota et al. (U.S. Patent 5,418,853) in view of Ryan (U.S. Patent 5,574,787) and Okamoto (U.S. Patent 5,636,312). Claims 61-66, 71-72, 78, 80-85, 89-94 and 99-100 were rejected as being unpatentable over Kanota in view of Ryan, Okamoto, and Kondo (U.S. Patent 5,538,773). Claims 67-70 and 95-98 were rejected as being unpatentable over Kanota in view of Ryan, Okamoto, Kondo, and Sato (U.S. Patent 5,392,128). Claims 74 and 102 were rejected as being unpatentable over Kanota in view of Ryan, Okamoto, and Ryan (U.S. Patent 4,577,216). Claims 79 was rejected as being unpatentable over Kanota in view of Ryan '787, Kondo, Okamoto, and Ryan '216.

However, in the present invention "said pre-set conversion operation for said analog signal includes a color burst inverting operation in which the phase of a front part of a color burst signal in said analog signal is inverted; wherein said color burst signal follows a pre-period burst signal inserted on the trailing side of a horizontal blanking pulse in said analog signal; said pre-period burst signal having the same phase as the inverted front part of the color burst signal." (Claims 59, 78, and 86) This color burst inverting operation is shown in Figure 15 and disclosed in the Specification at pages 50-51. Specifically, Figure 15 shows the color burst signal C_N, which comprises a front part C_F (which is inverted) and a back part C_B, follows a pre-period burst signal C_P.

The Examiner asserts that Okamoto meets this limitation at column 7, line 64 to column 8, line 7. (Office Action page 6, para. 3) However, Okamoto simply discloses phase alternation to invert the color burst signal and that this inverted color burst signal has the same phase as the chroma signal. Okamoto does not discuss inverting "the phase of a front part of a color burst signal," (whereby the back part maintains its original phase) as required in the present claims. Further, Okamoto does not disclose "the color burst signal follows a pre-period burst signal

inserted on the trailing side of a horizontal blanking pulse" as recited in the present claims. Nor does Okamoto disclose "said pre-period burst signal having the same phase as the inverted front part of the color burst signal." Moreover, Applicants believe that none of the cited references discloses an analogous color burst phase reversal process and therefore fail to meet the "color burst inverting operation" limitation as required by amended claims 59-105.

Accordingly, for at least this reason, any combination of Kanota, Ryan '787, Okamoto, Kondo, Sato, and Ryan '216 fails to obviate the present invention and the rejected claims should now be allowed.

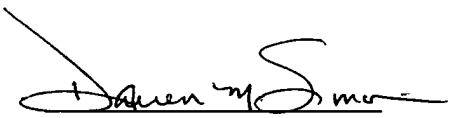
Claims 106-109, 111-115, and 117 were rejected as being unpatentable over Kanota in view of Ryan '787, Kondo and Takahashi (U.S. Patent 5,960,151). Claim 110 was rejected as being unpatentable over Kanota in view of Ryan '787, Kondo, Takahashi and Sato. Claim 116 was rejected as being unpatentable over Kanota in view of Ryan '787, Kondo, Takahashi and Ryan '216. Claims 118-120 and 122-123 were rejected as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Ryan '787, Kimoto et al. (U.S. Patent 5,303,294) and Lieberfarb et al. (U.S. Patent 5,488,410). Claim 121 was rejected as being unpatentable over Takahashi in view of Ryan '787, Kimoto, Lieberfarb, and Ryan '216. Claims 106-123 are canceled. Accordingly, Applicants believe these rejections are moot.

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application as now presented is in condition for allowance. Early and favorable reconsideration of the application are respectfully requested.

A statutory disclaimer fee is deemed to be required for the filing of this amendment. No additional fees are anticipated, but if such are required, the Examiner is hereby authorized to charge any insufficient fees or credit any overpayment associated with the above-identified application to Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

If any issues remain, or if the Examiner has any further suggestions, he/she is invited to call the undersigned at the telephone number provided below. The Examiner's consideration of this matter is gratefully acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,
FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG LLP

By: 

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